



Pyogenic Granuloma – A Case Report

KEYWORDS

Pyogenic granuloma, female, trauma

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ABSTRACT *Pyogenic granuloma is an inflammatory hyperplasia affecting the oral tissue(1) in response to local irritation or trauma or hormonal factors. The name of pyogenic granuloma is misleading because it is not a true granuloma. It is actually a capillary hemangioma of lobular subtype due to which it often bleeds.(4) The growth is seen in young adults, it may occur at any age, especially in individual with poor oral hygiene. Female are more susceptible than males because of hormonal changes during puberty , pregnancy and menopause.(4) This case report describes a pyogenic granuloma in a male patient discussing the clinical feature, histopathological finding and its management.*

Introduction

Pyogenic granuloma is a hyperactive benign inflammatory lesion commonly seen in oral cavity with gingiva being the most common affected site followed by buccal mucosa, tongue and lips.(1) In 1904 , Hartzell gave the current term of pyogenic granuloma or granuloma pyogenicum.(2) It usually arises in response to various stimuli such as low grade local irritation, traumatic injury, hormonal factors or certain kind of drugs.(1)

Pyogenic granuloma predominantly occurs in young females in second decade of life possibly because of a vascular effect due to hormonal changes.(1) The most common site is the gingiva. (approximately 75%) It can also occur on the lips , tongue , buccal mucosa and the palate and floor of the mouth.(2)

It appears as an elevated pedunculated or sessile mass with a smooth or lobulated surface. It is deep red or reddish purple in colour and the surface may be ulcerated. It has a tendency to bleed either spontaneously or on provocation with slight trauma.(2)

This article reports a case of 16 year old male patient with pyogenic granuloma successfully managed by surgical excision.

Case Report

A 16 year old male patient reported to the ENT department with the complaints of small swelling over the tongue since one and a half month. The growth was initially small in size and slowly progressed to attain the present size. It was later associated with bleeding from the swelling on and off on eating. Clinical examination revealed a pedunculated red lesion measuring 2*1.5cm over the tongue . On palpation it was firm, non tender, bleeding on provocation was positive. Excisional biopsy with histopathological was advised . Histopathological examination showed focally acanthotic and ulcerated lining squamous epithelium, with sub epithelial tissue shows angiomatous tissue surrounded by loose stroma showing inflammatory cells infiltrate.

Impression: Pyogenic granuloma

Discussion

The pyogenic granuloma is a common tumor like , exu-

berant tissue response to localized irritation or trauma (2). It shows prominent capillary growth within a granulomatous mass rather than the real pyogenic organism and pus so the term pyogenic granuloma is a misnomer and it is not a granuloma in real sense(2). Pyogenic granuloma is predominantly seen in second decade of life though it may occur in all age group(1). Oral pyogenic granuloma shows a predilection for the gingiva accounting for 75% of all cases followed by buccal mucosa, tongue and lips(1), but in this case the lesion was present on the tongue.

Studies have shown that pyogenic granuloma may occur as a result of exaggerated localized connective tissue reaction to minor injury or any underlying irritation. The irritating factor can be poor oral hygiene, non specific infection, cheek biting etc. Because of this irritation , the underlying fibrovascular connective tissue becomes hyperplastic and there is proliferation of granulation tissue which leads to formation of pyogenic granuloma. In the present case repeated irritation might have been the cause for the formation of pyogenic granuloma(1).

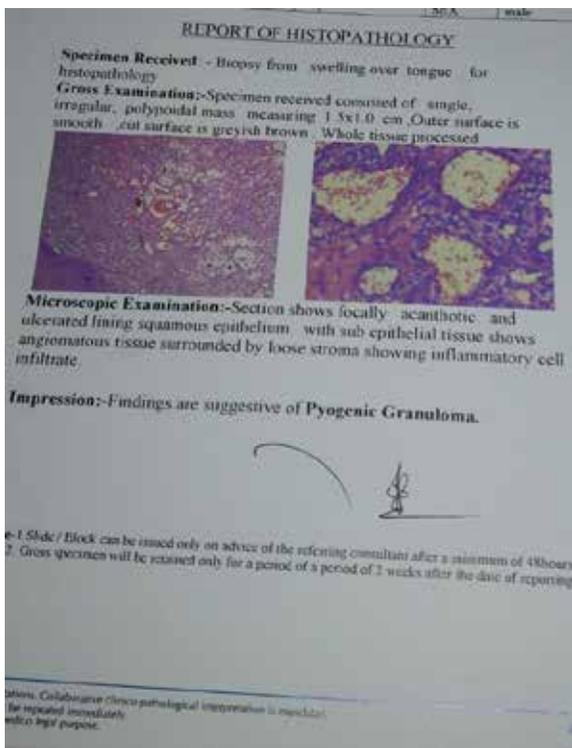
Pyogenic granuloma may be confused with benign or malignant condition because of its appearance and evolution of growth hence biopsy finding are important for diagnosis . Treatment of pyogenic granuloma involves complete surgical excision. After excision recurrence rate has been reported in up to 16% of lesions. Recurrence is believed to result from incomplete excision or failure to remove etiologic factors, or re-injury to the area(1).

Conclusion

From the present case report it is concluded that pyogenic granuloma can be adequately treated with the correct diagnosis and proper treatment planning.

First photograph shows the swelling over the tongue

Second photograph shows the histopath report



References

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